

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1971

Established 1887

Actor the Pace... WASHINGTON - Warm and sunny...

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, India, Iran, Italy, Israel, Libya, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S. Airmail, U.S. Airmail.



HOASTING IN ROME—As the current heat wave continues throughout all of Europe, these Romans and tourists jam a fountain in St. Peter's Square to drink refreshing sips of cool Italian "acqua" after receiving a blessing from Pope Paul.

fore Flying to Ethiopia... S. Will Not Exert Pressure on Israel, Agnew Tells Arabs

WASHINGTON, July 11 (NYT)—The General Accounting Office, the congressional watchdog agency, has reported that it is unable to determine how \$1.7 billion of \$2.1 billion authorized for the pacification program in South Vietnam was spent or committed during the three-year period ended July 31, 1970.

gypt Is Reported Rejecting S. Proposal on Suez Canal

WASHINGTON, July 11 (NYT)—A report in the Egyptian newspaper yesterday said that the Egyptian leadership had rejected a proposal under which Israeli troops would withdraw 15 miles from the Suez Canal.

Russia Steps Up Jet, Copter Aid to Mideast

WASHINGTON, July 11 (NYT)—The Soviet Union has sharply stepped up in recent months deliveries of modern jet warplanes and troop-carrying helicopters to Syria and Egypt, according to U.S. intelligence specialists.

\$1.7 Billion Missing in S. Vietnam Pacification Fund Unaccounted For

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Eban, Dayan Cite Need for U.S. Weapons

JERUSALEM, July 11.—Two ranking Israeli officials yesterday entered publicly into the current American weapons controversy here, and the remarks by one, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, further exacerbated it.

1963 Cable in Pentagon Papers Big Minh Denies CIA Report That He Wanted Diem Killed

SAIGON, July 11 (WP)—Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh, head of the coup that toppled the South Vietnamese government in 1963 and now a presidential candidate, said yesterday that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's reporting of the coup preparations was seriously inaccurate.

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Moroccan Coup Attempt Fails in Bloody Shooting



King Hassan of Morocco.

McNamara Suppresses Study Calling Pakistan a Shambles

WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP)—World Bank President Robert S. McNamara has barred the distribution of a report from his own mission describing Pakistan as a political and economic shambles.

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Hassan Is Captured, Freed in Confusion

RABAT, Morocco, July 11 (Reuters)—King Hassan II survived an attempted coup yesterday by a small group of army officers, which appeared today to be a complete but bloody failure.

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Hassan Safe After Bloody Attack

Coup Attempt Fails in Morocco

(Continued from Page 1) and early twenties from the Aherramou school. They wore battle dress and carried automatic weapons, rifles, grenades and mortars.

The Minister of Tourism, and former Premier Ahmed Bahmini, president of the supreme court, and two physicians to the king and royal family.

hours, they placed me with all the personalities who were still living. When these young soldiers saw me before this group with my hands on my head, one of them recognized me and asked me to go with him.

He had his finger on the trigger. At the moment when we were in private, he came to attention, then kissed my hand. I reproached him with astonishment in noting that on one hand he showed signs of obedience and devotion, and on the other hand he was participating in a criminal undertaking.

"The soldier answered, 'We are cadets from the Aherramou military school. Yesterday, the officers announced that we were to have military maneuvers today (Saturday). In fact, when at noon we arrived in the vicinity of the Skirat palace, they said that a plot was being hatched at the very moment against the person of his majesty the king, that the royal palace was beleaguered and that in consequence the life of your august majesty was in danger. So that you should not remain in enemy hands and to bring you the necessary aid we invaded the Skirat palace.'

Palace 'Slaughter' While the dissidents appeared to have met no strong resistance in Rabat, the operation in Skirat rapidly degenerated into what one diplomat described as "slaughter."

Guests threw themselves on the ground behind a parapet for safety. Also killed were five other general officers, apparently loyal to the monarchy, Mohammed Larzak,

on the total number of refugees in South Vietnam, but the subcommittee has estimated that six million have become refugees since 1965. Three million have not been resettled and, according to the subcommittee, nearly a million may be in Saigon slums and in the towns.

Libyan Regime Repeats Vow To Help Rebels in Morocco

BEIRUT, July 11 (NYT)—Libya today continued to extend support to the rebels who tried unsuccessfully yesterday to overthrow King Hassan II of Morocco.

and Iraqi media, all government-controlled, have thus far made no comment on the attempted coup. Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh has joined King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, King Hussein of Jordan and President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia in cables of support and congratulations to the Moroccan monarch.

Reinforcements Rushed Meanwhile, massive army reinforcements were rushed to the scene. Russian-built tanks, French-made armored cars, heavy machine guns and mortars were deployed in nearby fields. Helicopters flew overhead.

King Hassan said Gen. Medbouh, and a group of no more than ten officers, had told the army cadets the king was in danger and that a coup d'etat was planned for Saturday. They were told to move on the palace to "save" the king.

WASHINGTON, July 11 (NYT)—Daniel Ellsberg asserted Friday that Pentagon officials working for the Joint Chiefs of Staff kept from Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara the existence of a study of the 1964 Tonkin Gulf incident.

WASHINGTON, July 11 (NYT)—The GAO survey reported that the Defense Department had contributed 65 percent of the \$2.1 billion. The CIA provided 3 percent and AID 9 percent.

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11 Palestine Groups Move Toward Unity

CAIRO, July 11 (AP)—The Palestine National Congress unanimously agreed to place forces of 11 guerrilla organizations under the command of Al Fatah leader Yasser Arafat, it was announced today.

Radio Recaptured For several hours Rabat radio had broadcast martial music with a communique from the "military revolution committee" saying the monarchy had been overthrown.

Allegedly Armed The army said the men were shot because they were carrying arms, in one case a bomb and in the other instance a rifle.

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Eban, Dayan In Arms Push

TEL AVIV, July 11 (UPI)—Israeli anti-aircraft guns opened fire today on two Egyptian fighter-bombers that buzzed their Suez Canal positions in what the military command described as a breach of the Middle East cease-fire.

TEL AVIV, July 11 (UPI)—The death toll in Wednesday night's rocket attack on a Tel Aviv suburb rose to four today when two women who had been wounded died.

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3 Sentenced in Gaza

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CHUNN Est. 1925. Norman Abbotson (Pres.). PERFUMES. Custom Gifts, Gloves, Bags.

MAO CITES TIES TO NORTH KOREA. TOKYO, July 11 (AP)—Mao Tse-tung was reported today to have said the Chinese people will fight shoulder to shoulder with the North Koreans.

MANILA PROTESTS TAIWAN TROOPS IN ISLAND GROUP. MANILA, July 11 (UPI)—The Philippines and Taiwan were embroiled in a dispute today over a group of islands.

WEATHER. ALABAMA 73 Sunny. ALASKA 68 Partly Cloudy. ARIZONA 82 Partly Cloudy.



WAR STREET—Not a scene from WW II nor from Vietnam, but a street in Belfast after a gas explosion Saturday morning. The bomb tore a 28-foot crater in the road surface, badly damaged neighboring houses and ruptured a gas main.

11,000 Troops Alert for New Boyne Battle

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, July 11 (Reuters)—More than 11,000 British troops were assigned to action stations today ready to stamp out any trouble arising from Northern Ireland's biggest Protestant festival of the year.

Ellsberg Says Joint Chiefs Kept Data From McNamara

WASHINGTON, July 11 (NYT)—Daniel Ellsberg asserted Friday that Pentagon officials working for the Joint Chiefs of Staff kept from Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara the existence of a study of the 1964 Tonkin Gulf incident.

The Missing \$1.7 Billion

(Continued from Page 1) learned that internal audits and inspection had generally not been conducted by CORDS.

Kissinger Leaves Pakistan for Visit to Paris

ISLAMABAD, July 11 (Reuters)—Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's special adviser on national security affairs, left here by air today on his way to Paris after a three-day visit to Pakistan.

A-Blast in the Urals

UPPALA, Sweden, July 11 (AP)—An underground nuclear blast in the western slopes of the Ural Mountains was recorded yesterday by the seismologic institution here.

EEC Protests to Bonn

BONN, July 11 (AP)—Legislation to lower the lead content in gasoline was approved today by the Bundestag (upper house) despite protests from European Economic Community partners.

Big Minh Denies CIA Report He Wanted Murder of Dien

(Continued from Page 1) Ngo Dinh Nhu—and the easiest way was assassination. "No one wanted them killed, I assure you," Gen. Minh said.

Manila Protests Taiwan Troops in Island Group

MANILA, July 11 (UPI)—The Philippines and Taiwan were embroiled in a dispute today over a group of islands.

WEATHER. ALABAMA 73 Sunny. ALASKA 68 Partly Cloudy. ARIZONA 82 Partly Cloudy.

Gallup Poll Public Confidence in Nixon Slumps to New Low of 48%

By George Gallup
PRINCETON, N.J., July 11.—Public confidence in President Nixon is at a new low point, with 48 percent of Americans in the two most recent surveys saying they approve of his performance in office.

Nixon Popularity Index
—Per Cent Who Approve—
Current: 48%
Average in current year: 50%
Average since taking office: 58%
(Recorded Nov. '66): 65%
Low since taking office: 45%
(Recorded June '71): 45%

Other Presidents
—Per Cent Who Approve—
President Johnson: High 80%, Low 57%, Average 67%
President Kennedy: High 81%, Low 52%, Average 75%
President Eisenhower: High 75%, Low 49%, Average 65%
President Truman: High 87%, Low 55%, Average 67%

The controversy over publication of the Pentagon Papers, which occurred in the period between these two surveys, appears to have had little effect on Mr. Nixon's overall popularity rating. The President's current rating is below that recorded for his four predecessors at a comparable point in time during their administrations.

President Lyndon B. Johnson had a 57 percent approval rating two and a half years after taking office, at a time when concern over the Vietnam war was not nearly so great as it is today.

President John F. Kennedy's approval rating at a comparable point of time was 61 percent. President Dwight D. Eisenhower's was 69 percent, and President Harry S. Truman's was 55 percent.

In making these comparisons it should be borne in mind that President Nixon's two Democratic predecessors enjoyed a built-in advantage inasmuch as Democrats have outnumbered Republicans among the general public by a wide margin during the last quarter century.

The ratio is 3-to-2 in the most recent national survey on political party allegiance.

The presidential popularity index was introduced by the Gallup Poll in the late 1930s to provide a statistical means for charting the American public's confidence in the incumbent president's performance in office.

The most recent survey is the thirty-second taken of President Nixon's popularity. His ratings since February have been remarkably stable, varying from measurement to measurement by only one or two percentage points.

To obtain the results reported today, personal interviews were conducted with a total of 1,501 adults in more than 300 scientifically selected localities across the nation.

This is the question which has been asked about the incumbent president since the Roosevelt years: "Do you approve or disapprove of the way (name of incumbent) is handling his job as President?"

Nixon's Popularity Since Start of 1971
Ap. Disap. No. approve. Disapprove. Opin.
June 25-28 48 39 13
June 4-7 48 37 15
May 14-16 50 35 15
April 23-25 50 38 12
April 3-5 49 38 13
March 12-14 50 37 13
Feb. 19-21 51 36 13

The following table shows the approval rating received by the incumbent president at a comparable point in time in their respective administrations.

Approval Rating at 25-Month Mark
Johnson 57%
Kennedy 61
Eisenhower 69
Truman 55

Three in every four Republicans in the sample (73 percent) currently express approval of the President's performance. Among Democrats only a third of those living in the North say they approve, but Southern Democrats are about evenly divided in their rating of the President.



AN AMERICAN "BOBBY"?—Policeman E. R. Beeghly, of Garden Grove, Calif., tired of being called a "pig" and other insults, has retired from the force and is moving his entire family to England. He is shown here with his wife and four daughters on their way to a neighbor's house. They plan to live near London.

Army to Extend Drug Tests To Troops in U.S., Europe

By Dana Adams Schmidt
WASHINGTON, July 11 (NYT).—The U.S. Army will extend to servicemen in this country and in Europe the program of drug-abuse urinalysis which was begun in Vietnam in June.

The Army signed a half-million-dollar, six-month contract on Friday with the Washington Reference Laboratory, a nonprofit organization directed by Dr. Martin Rubin, head of clinical biochemistry at Georgetown University.

The laboratory, which does 2,500 analyses a day for the Federal Drug Administration and other federal agencies and for the Washington Narcotics Treatment Administration, will now more than double its laboratory work.

The new program follows the policy laid down by President Nixon when he appointed Dr. Jerome Jaffe head of a federal drug-abuse control program last month. The program calls for urinalyses on a spot-check basis of 3 to 5 percent of all Army troops who were in Europe before Aug. 1.

In the United States the program will initially apply only to men passing through hospitals of the First and Third Army Districts, including the following categories:

- All men scheduled to be separated from the Army for whatever reason.
- All men joining the Army.
- All men scheduled to be sent to Vietnam or returning to overseas duty anywhere.

The Army has specified in the contract that the tests must be 98 percent accurate for persons who have within 72 hours of the test used drugs in the general categories of morphine (including heroin), barbiturates, amphetamines or methadone.

The Washington Reference Laboratory will obtain these results from the test results.

Criteria that the case be returned to a California state court, a U.S. District Court judge ruled that the petition was "without merit."

"Magee and Miss Davis, by filing these petitions, are in concert in an attempt to delay proceedings," he said. "Justice delayed is justice denied."

Miss Davis's chief attorney, Howard Moore Jr., said he would appeal the judge's decision. Miss Davis, a black militant and avowed Marxist, is charged in connection with a shooting at San Rafael, Calif., courthouse in which four men, including a judge, were killed.

Defense Dept. Urges Nixon To Shift A-Bombs to Taiwan

By Murrey Marder and Stanley Karnow
WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP).—President Nixon is being urged by defense leaders to transfer American nuclear weapons from Okinawa to the island of Taiwan, where the Nationalist Chinese stronghold.

The Defense Department, it was learned, has urged the President to move the weapons, which must be shifted from Okinawa before the island reverts to Japan. The United States has developed strategic bases on Taiwan, where the regime of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek took refuge in 1949.

The State Department reportedly is opposed on several grounds, including possible repercussions on U.S. efforts to improve relations with Communist China.

Transferring nuclear warheads from Okinawa to Taiwan would increase the U.S. nuclear stockpile that is already there.

Result of Treaty
The sensitive decision confronting the President is a consequence of the treaty signed June 17 between the United States and Japan for the return of Okinawa to Japanese rule. The United States pledged to remove its nuclear weapons from Okinawa under this arrangement, which has not been ratified by the U.S. Senate.

Three options, which Mr. Nixon is believed to be considering, are described in general terms as follows:

- To move the Okinawa-based nuclear weapons to U.S. military facilities on Taiwan, augmenting the American nuclear stockpile there.
- To use the need to vacate Okinawa as an opportunity to take American warheads out of Taiwan, thus eliminating one obstacle in the dispute between Peking and Washington over the use of Taiwan as a strategic U.S. base just 200 miles from the Chinese mainland.
- To leave the U.S. nuclear dispositions on Taiwan as they are for the present and deploy the Okinawa warheads to other U.S. bases in the Pacific.

This third option is approximately what some sources expect the President to choose. But no source could speak with certainty about the ultimate White House decision, which is thought to be imminent.

According to informed sources, the Defense Department has been pressing for the nuclear transfer to Taiwan as a matter of cost effectiveness. As one of these sources said:

Mr. Charach insisted, however, that "none of the bullets from Sirhan's gun hit the senator." Asked how it was that no one saw any assailant but Sirhan, Mr. Charach blamed "the confusion and chaos."

According to testimony at his trial in Los Angeles, Sirhan killed Sen. Kennedy by firing a bullet into the senator's brain "approximately one inch away from the senator's ear."

Confusion Blamed
Mr. Charach insisted, however, that "none of the bullets from Sirhan's gun hit the senator."

He said that several numbers in court files suggest that while one 22-caliber pistol was taken from Sirhan after the slaying, bullets fired from another gun were identified in court as matching slugs that hit Sen. Kennedy and two other men in the hotel pantry where the senator was killed three years ago.

The disputed testimony came from Dwayne Wolfer, a ballistics and firearms expert for the Los Angeles Police Department, who said at Sirhan's trial that bullets fired from the convicted assassin's gun matched those taken from Sen. Kennedy's room and from two other victims of Sirhan's wild shots.

Difference in Number
Mr. Charach, however, said that the court exhibit containing the test bullets labeled them as having been fired from a 22-caliber Iver-Johnson with the serial number, R-18803. The serial number from Sirhan's weapon was H-53725.

Los Angeles authorities have recently undertaken an investigation of the alleged irregularities in the ballistics tests, but District Attorney Joseph F. Busch Jr. has yet to announce the findings. A new ballistics test with Sirhan's gun is reportedly under consideration.

Mr. Wolfer testified at Sirhan's trial that he used another 22-caliber pistol for some final tests in the case after Sirhan's had been locked away as a grand jury exhibit. He said that he used the substitute pistol to determine the range of the shots since "no two (similar) guns could vary that greatly."

Writer Says Sirhan Was Not Assassin

By George Lardner Jr.
WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP).—The producer of an hour-long documentary film called "Who Killed Robert Kennedy?" is urging a congressional investigation of the late senator's assassination.

Theodore Charach, a self-styled "investigative documentarian" and free-lance newsman, asserted that Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, Sen. Kennedy's convicted murderer, never even hit the senator despite the bullets that poured out of his gun at virtually point-blank range.

Instead, Mr. Charach claimed, the senator was killed by another gunman firing at point-blank range—whom no one happened to see or hear.

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N.Y. Reports 300 Lbs. of Drugs Seized

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP).—In three separate actions in less than 24 hours, U.S. police and customs officers seized more than 300 pounds of narcotics, which officials said would have a street value of more than \$34 million.

In the biggest seizure, U.S. Customs agents at Kennedy International Airport seized what they said was 178 pounds of heroin.

Rafael Richard, 32, identified in U.S. District Court as the son of a Panamanian ambassador to Taiwan, and his chauffeur, Nicholas Polanco, 30, were ordered held in \$500,000 bail each. They were charged with transporting the heroin.

The heroin, with an estimated street value of \$30 million, was found in five suitcases, customs officials said, after they rejected Mr. Richard's insistence that he had diplomatic immunity and the bags should not be opened.

A third man, Guillermo Gonzalez, 46, also was picked up at the airport, arraigned on the same charges and also ordered held in \$500,000 bail. Mr. Gonzalez was described as Mr. Richard's uncle.

Authorities said Mr. Richard and Mr. Polanco arrived from Miami, Fla., allegedly bringing the drug with them.

In another case, three men were held without bail on charges of possessing more than 100 pounds of heroin with an estimated street value of \$12.5 million. They were arrested Thursday night in a raid at an apartment.

Police Commissioner Patrick Murphy said that raid would have "a significant effect for some period of time on street crime" by cutting down the amount of heroin available for sale.

In another raid, three men were seized in an apartment with two suitcases said to contain 34 pounds of pure cocaine with an estimated street-sale value of \$1.7 million.

Another of the defendants, Claude E. Vealey, 28, also of Cleveland, pleaded guilty to a general charge of murder on June 23. A 16-page confession in which he implicated Mr. Martin and Paul E. Gilly, 37, of Cleveland, was read in court by an F.B.I. agent.

Mr. Yablonski, 59; his wife, Margaret, 57; and daughter, Charlotte, 25, were found shot to death in their Clarksville, Pa., home Jan. 5, 1970.

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Angela Davis Loses Bid for A Federal Trial

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11 (AP).—Angela Davis and Russell Magee Friday lost petitions to have the charges of murder, conspiracy and kidnap against them heard in federal court.

Ordering that the case be returned to a California state court, a U.S. District Court judge ruled that the petition was "without merit."

"Magee and Miss Davis, by filing these petitions, are in concert in an attempt to delay proceedings," he said. "Justice delayed is justice denied."

Miss Davis's chief attorney, Howard Moore Jr., said he would appeal the judge's decision. Miss Davis, a black militant and avowed Marxist, is charged in connection with a shooting at San Rafael, Calif., courthouse in which four men, including a judge, were killed.

Surgeon Reports Eye Makeup Can Be Dangerous

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 11 (AP).—An eye surgeon says a study of 233 women had led him to conclude that many women are injuring their eyes daily with high concentrations of dangerous organisms that grow in eye makeup.

Dr. Louis A. Wilson, an associate professor of ophthalmology at the Medical College of Georgia, said Friday he believes stringent government regulations should be the remedy, because "I have no illusions about being able to keep women from wearing eye makeup."

He said bacteria and fungi reproduce in eye shadow, eye liner and mascara once the containers are opened and quickly reach harmful levels.

Dr. Wilson said that most liquid eye cosmetics contain a preservative which is supposed to retard bacterial growth, but that the effectiveness is diminished by the addition of perfume, color and oils.

Some of the organisms he found in the cosmetics containers of 233 women on the campus are "an ophthalmologist's nightmare," he said. One, pseudomonas aeruginosa, is highly destructive to the eye, he said, and "can take an eye and completely ruin it within 48 hours of infection."

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Women Meet to Inaugurate National Political Caucus

By Eileen Shanahan
WASHINGTON, July 11 (NYT).—More than 200 women of varied ages, races and political persuasions met here yesterday to inaugurate a National Women's Political Caucus.

Its aim is to put more women in positions of real political power—ultimately to see half of all elective and appointive jobs in government filled by women.

Betty Friedan, founder of the National Organization for Women, who was one of the keynote speakers at the conference, foresaw such success for the campaign that "it will not be a joke by 1978, the 200th anniversary of our republic that a woman might run for president."

"Throughout the opening session, one theme recurred in the speeches regardless of the race, age or political affiliation of the speaker: that an increase in the political power held by women would set the nation on a course toward more 'humanitarian' policies.

"We must humanize America and save her," said Betty Smith, a former vice-chairman of the Republican party in Wisconsin. Republican women a show of hands disclosed, constituted about 15 percent of those attending the conference.

Truly Representative
Rep. Bella S. Abzug, D., N.Y., suggested that many laws and programs would be different "if we had a truly representative Congress—half women, 11 percent black, younger and containing more working people, teachers, artists and so on.

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Trouble in North Africa

Whatever the results of the attempted coup d'état against King Hassan II of Morocco, the violence in and around Rabat fore-shadows trouble for North Africa. This region has always held a distinctive place in Islam—it was the Arab world's door to the Atlantic, to Spain and to Western Europe; a home of art and culture—and piracy; of independence and fanaticism. And Morocco is physically, as it remains diplomatically, an outpost to the West.

Whether King Hassan will continue to retain his throne—and as heir to a sultanate of long duration and a dynasty of special sanctity in Islam he has a substantial reservoir of loyalty to draw upon—is not, of course, certain, despite the bloody failure to assassinate him at his birthday celebration. As commander of the faithful, he has set aside the liberal constitution of Morocco, and ruled by fiat for several years. There is much leftist agitation, particularly in the cities, upon which the army officers who sought to overthrow him apparently placed their hopes. But for the long pull, the most ominous feature of the affair was its apparent association with Libya.

The king has openly charged the Libyan military regime with complicity in the coup attempt. It is quite plain that if Libya did not foment the uprising, it certainly had excellent intelligence on the plans of the conspirators, and favored them. This sug-

gests an aggressive spirit in Tripoli that has already manifested itself with regard to the Middle East war, and which seems to have turned westward with the new federation between Libya and Egypt.

Fortunately, Libya is a thousand miles from Morocco. But Tunisia, with a Western orientation similar to Morocco, lies on Libya's borders, and Algeria—quite as Socialist, if less military, than Libya—is between Tunisia and Morocco. The possibilities for a variety of squeeze plays are infinite; the prospect that all of North Africa will be fired with a new militant Arab socialism is clearly evident. And with the Soviet Union engaging in naval politics up and down the Mediterranean, the big powers are likely to be intimately involved.

The kind of nationalist and jihadist feeling that pervades such governments as those of Iraq, Syria and Libya is relatively easy to export among the discontented of the Arab world. It has thus far done little to get to the economic roots of the discontent; rather, it has made the problem of finding some rational solution for the material problems of the area more difficult. Fervor is a poor substitute for good crops, but it grows far more lushly in the harsh hinterland of the Arab lands, and infects the cities as well. The murderous incursion into Hassan's palace may be only a temporary phenomenon so far as the king's rule is concerned—but it is ominous.

An Imperfect Peace

The Communist peace offensive in Paris has confronted President Nixon with an excruciating decision: to admit that "victory" is beyond our grasp and to pull out of Indochina, finally and fully, leaving the fate of that tormented region to contending indigenous forces.

The essence of the new Communist proposals as introduced and elaborated upon by Viet Cong and North Vietnamese spokesmen is a demand that the United States abandon its support for the present regime in Saigon—at least its direct military support—in return for guarantees of the safe return of American prisoners of war and the remaining American forces in Vietnam. This is a bitter pill for any American to swallow after the heavy sacrifices of the past decade.

It is particularly difficult for President Nixon. From the beginning of the American involvement there, Mr. Nixon has advocated a strong stand against Communist expansion in Southeast Asia. He has apparently clung to the hope that somehow he could achieve a kind of Korean solution in South Vietnam.

Although the Viet Cong proposals do not automatically exclude a non-Communist South Vietnam, even the most ardent advocate of peace must view with skepticism Communist assurances concerning a "broad government of national concord," "genuinely free, democratic and fair general elections," and a South Vietnamese foreign policy of "peace and neutrality." By any acceptable

American standard, the Communists have offered an imperfect peace.

But Mr. Nixon's alternative policy of Vietnamization is not working. If the South Vietnamese government cannot stand on its own today after so many years of massive American assistance, its prospects are not going to be significantly altered six months or a year from now, even if President Thieu manages to win next October's uncertain election.

The alternative to making the best of a bad bargain today is to be confronted with even cruder choices tomorrow.

President Nixon, of course, must consider with misgivings the prospect that any peace negotiated on the basis of terms currently offered could result in a Communist takeover in Saigon sometime before next year's presidential election in the United States. But a majority in the Senate, including most of Mr. Nixon's potential rivals in that election, have already publicly accepted this unpleasant possibility when they endorsed the Mansfield amendment to the Selective Service Act, a proposal that closely parallels the Communist offer. His lone Republican challenger, Rep. Paul McCloskey, has taken a similar stand.

The President need not stand alone in the agonizing decision that he alone must finally make. He could enlist the direct support of Congress by dropping his opposition to the Mansfield amendment, now stymied in a House-Senate conference.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

On French Arms

The French government last week sensibly decided to suspend all arms sales to Pakistan. At the same time it agreed to allow South Africa to build Mirage jets under license. . . The inconsistency—indeed, the hypocrisy—in pursuing these two policies at the same time is self-evident. Nor is Mr. Schumann at all convincing when he denied that any of the arms already supplied to South Africa could be used for internal repression. The large fleet of helicopters sold by France is regularly used by South Africa's security forces against the underground guerrilla forces in Southwest Africa.

—From the Observer (London).

U.S. Military Aid

Among those countries excepted from the disclosures by the Senate Appropriations Committee on Foreign Operations are Israel, Jordan and the Lebanon. The omission of Israel from the 43 countries named makes the Senate disclosures a little like Hamlet without the prince, but it is easy to understand that this figure cannot be given. The same applies, to a lesser degree, to the Lebanon and Jordan, whose well-being and survival are no less necessary to a stable Middle East than those of Israel herself.

Not every proposed grant can be so vital to Western defense. It is easy to see why Greece after the recent embargo should receive an important slice, but not so clear

why there should be a direct grant to Marxist Chile.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The Viet Cong Proposal

Even if President Nixon does tell his negotiators to explore the Communist offer further in Paris, he will end up by having to reject it. The United States cannot afford to undermine its own position—or for that matter the position of President Thieu—who will shortly be standing for reelection—by committing itself to an early date for leaving Vietnam while the political issues remain unresolved. But the alternative of soldiering on without a settlement in the face of a hostile public opinion is almost equally hard to contemplate.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Brandt-Pompidou Meeting

The Franco-German summit has not made much progress. . . On the serious monetary problem, which divides Paris and Bonn, each partner remains in its position: nothing has been really broken, but nothing has been repaired. . . On the economic front, according to Mr. Karl Schiller, France and Germany have many similar preoccupations: they are both under outside inflationist pressure. The divorce is strictly caused by monetary matters. . . One must then accept the delay which the European monetary union will inevitably undergo.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 12, 1896
CHICAGO—Mr. William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska was nominated for President by the Democratic National Convention in session here today. Mr. Bryan received the nomination on the fifth ballot, all the other candidates having withdrawn. Mr. Bryan was born in Illinois in 1856 and moved to Nebraska upon his graduation from college. He is considered a "silver man with a silver tongue."

Fifty Years Ago

July 12, 1921
NEW YORK—Impressive memorial services over the bodies of 7,500 Army dead, including the first three men killed in France, were held on the pier at Hoboken yesterday afternoon, when the principal speakers were General John J. Pershing and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. General Pershing placed wreaths on the coffins of the three American soldiers who were the first to die in action in the Great War.



Reluctant Britain on the Edge

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON.—Should the United States merge politically and economically with Brazil, Central America, Mexico and Canada?

By analogy, that is the question the British people are now asking themselves as they ponder their government's proposal to join the European Common Market. Americans, brought up as we are to believe in the unquestioned value of having one government for this country, may be mystified as to why the British people are not keen to join in building a united Europe.

Yet if we turn the question around and apply it to ourselves, we can better understand the British reluctance. Despite the United States' friendly relations with its neighbors, most Americans would hesitate to link our destiny inextricably with that of Brazil, which has a military dictatorship, Central America, whose social problems are unfamiliar, Mexico, which is a one-party state, and Canada, which is wracked by the quarrel between French Quebec and its English-speaking provinces.

Reason to Be Smug

Having recently lived for a year in England, I can report that the British people are well disposed toward their neighbors but equally dubious about them. It is easy to make fun of British insularity but the British have good reason to be smug about their own modern history as a law-abiding, orderly, democratic and stable society.

If all their European neighbors were stolid, peaceful types like the Dutch and the Luxembourgers, the association would seem natural. But looking across the English Channel, they see France, which has just emerged from 11 years of quasi-dictatorship under Charles de Gaulle, who was brought to power by the threat of a military coup and nearly brought down by a student revolution. Germany is only a generation away from a mad criminal from Fascism, now seems to be teetering on the edge of chaos or some new authoritarianism of the Left or the Right.

Is it any wonder that the ordinary Englishman sees these Europeans as slightly folks, all right to sell woollen and whisky to, but no one you would trust with any decision over your politics or economics?

Advocates of entry into the Common Market stress that this is the opportunity for Britain to build a strong Europe, to enhance its security and to play a more meaningful role on the world scene. But, again, the British people know that their country is a loyal member of NATO and keeps an army on the Rhine, while France not only left the alliance but kicked out its headquarters. If important political or military decisions are to be made about Europe, it is difficult to see why France's opinion would count more than Britain's.

Remote Advantages

The economic disadvantages of joining the Common Market are painfully clear and immediate, while most of the advantages are speculative and remote. Britain has always had a cheap food policy with the government paying direct subsidies to the farmers to keep prices low. Western Europe has expensive food.

The pro-European group points

to the stimulus which industry will receive through access to a larger market and from keen European competition. The six Common Market countries have all outstripped British economic performance in the last dozen years. But none of them had to sustain an international reserve currency and to impose deflationary economic policies every two or three years to avoid a devaluation.

The political and economic issues are only the necessary materials for public debate. When a great decision like this is being made, what really hurts is the tug of the emotions. Most British people instinctively turn toward the United States, Canada, New Zealand and Australia, countries which came to their aid in two world wars, countries which speak the same language, uphold the common law, share the same democratic parliamentary tradi-

tions, countries where relatives and friends have gone to live. Naples and Düsseldorf may be closer on the map, but Toronto and Brisbane are closer to the heart.

Yet a Britain tied to the United States would be swallowed up by a partner too big for it. The old dominions are small in population and very far away. Europe is on the doorstep and the British will decide to make do with it, such as it is. In the long run, entry will probably be for the best. The big businessmen will like it and the politicians will have more conferences to go to.

But right now the ordinary Englishman is looking over his shoulder at "used to be" and "might have been." He is going into Europe with the same emotion you would have going into the hospital to have an operation that everyone said would fix you up just fine.

In the Nation: First Things First

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—Why should the United States make more loan funds available to impoverished foreign nations when not enough loan funds are available to impoverished areas in this country?

Testifying the other day in favor of \$900 million more for the International Development Association, Under Secretary of the Treasury Charles E. Walker said, "The brief answer is that in a world community where goods, people and ideas travel rapidly, no nation's concern with other nations can stop at the border."

That didn't satisfy Rep. Henry Reuss of Wisconsin, and a number of other members of the House Banking and Currency Committee. Reuss told Walker that "if we are going to pass the IDA bill, the request of the Treasury to help Paraguay and Afghanistan, the Treasury is going to have to do something for the impoverished people who are growing in percentage and in absolute number in the impoverished areas of our country . . . something for the banks and savings and loan institutions which are trying to do something about housing and jobs and economic development . . ."

This was necessary, Reuss argued, not only as a matter of need in the ghettos and poorer rural areas but "in convincing our colleagues on the floor that the Treasury isn't solely concerned with the fortunes of the poor people of Afghanistan and Paraguay . . . but is also concerned with poor people right here in the United States." The IDA bill might be endangered, he suggested, without some such showing.

Change Sought

What Reuss and 14 colleagues on the committee have in mind is a change in the management of the federal government's so-called tax and loan account to channel more of its miltions into financial institutions that would make loans for low-income housing, depressed area assistance, guaranteed student loans and other public-interest needs. Information available to the House committee and its chairman,

Wright Patman of Texas, suggests that there is as much as \$5 to \$10 billion available "at all times" in the Treasury tax and loan account.

Moreover, the 12,716 banks that had tax and loan account balances at the end of the last year had the temporary use of these funds without paying interest to the government. The system works this way, as Walker described it to the committee:

"As individuals and corporations pay their taxes or purchase government securities, the funds are transferred from the account of the individual or corporation to the Treasury tax and loan account at the same bank. The Treasury then draws down the tax and loan balances as it needs the funds to pay the government's bills."

This system, Walker said, permits the government to handle its finances "with the least adverse impact on the total economy."

And it should not be changed "to stimulate socially desirable lending programs." He argued, first because it was basically a collection system, but more importantly because most of the tax and loan balances were highly "volatile"—on hand in the banks for short periods but quickly withdrawn.

Not Convincing

Thus, Walker argued, not only are these accounts poorly adaptable to long-term loan needs, but if they were to be so adapted, the banks would have to retain some minimum proportion of them on deposit at all times. That would deny this minimum to government withdrawal and thus increase Treasury borrowing costs.

This was not convincing to Reuss and the other 14 committee members when Walker explained it in detail last Nov. 25. On Dec. 29, chairman Patman wrote Walker in their behalf and asked him to draw up a program, including any necessary legislation, "providing for the deposit of United States tax and loan account balances" in institutions that helped "toward solving some of our nation's problems."

The Treasury still has not done

No More Talleyrands

Presidential Agency In Foreign Affairs

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The recent spate of special missions overseas by high-ranking U.S. officials emphasizes again that in major areas of diplomatic decision-making the American President tends often to ignore his secretary of state.

Thus, during the last few days Dr. Kissinger has conducted a series of highly important talks involving both short-term Vietnam prospects and long-term China prospects; Vice-President Agnew has toured the fringes of the Orient and the Arab world; Secretary Laird has had key exchanges in Japan and CIA director Helms has paid an unusual visit to Israel to ascertain the chances of war or peace.

What is notable about these journeys is that they were made by direct presidential agents who have nothing to do with the State Department. Secretary Rogers has indeed been something of a traveler himself, but he has played a less than flamboyant role in policy-making outside the Middle East (which others prefer, when possible, to leave alone). Rogers has not been directly linked to the current flurry of peripatetic diplomacy.

Strong Trio

Diminution in the influence of foreign ministers is no sudden new development nor is it a trend limited to the United States. With the exception of a trio of outstandingly strong men, Marshall, Acheson and Dulles, the United States has produced no really influential secretary of state in 50 years. Presidents from Wilson through Roosevelt to Nixon have preferred to depend heavily on executive assistants such as House, Hopkins, Bundy, Roetow and Kissinger.

This is partly because presidents have become increasingly associated with global problems since World War I and therefore have tended to interpret at a maximum the diplomatic authority rather vaguely specified in the Constitution. A similar tendency can be noted in other countries where chiefs of state nowadays generally make policy. The era of Talleyrands and Metternichs is over.

Presidents of the French Fifth Republic have treated foreign affairs as their own special domain rather than the Quai d'Orsay's, even though Maurice Couve de Murville, De Gaulle's long-time foreign minister, proved brilliantly efficient—within this acknowledged limitation.

Prime Minister Heath is the driving force of Britain's contemporary diplomacy as Chancellor Brandt is in West Germany and Comrade Brezhnev, rather than the veteran Gromyko, in the Soviet Union.

The various slogan policies of the last quarter century have all, save for the U.S. Marshall Plan, been named for chiefs of government or military strategists: the Truman, Eisenhower, Brezhnev and Nixon doctrines plus the short-lived Malinovsky doctrine enunciated by Khrushchev's de-

fense minister and asserting the right to attack the bases of any military move against "socialist" states.

With the blazing exception of Gen. Marshall, U.S. secretaries of state have been largely drawn from the ranks of lawyers, Acheson, Dulles and Rogers being well-known examples. A curious footnote is that several have had clerical backgrounds. Acheson's father was a bishop and Dulles and Rusk were the sons of clergymen. The mixed tradition sometimes encourages the legal desire to win a case while heightening moral conviction in the righteousness of a cause.

Yet, Francois de Culleres, diplomatic adviser to French King Louis XIV and author of the classic treatise on negotiating, wrote in 1713: "In general, the training of a lawyer breeds habits and dispositions of mind which are not favorable to the practice of diplomacy." His implication was that lawyers were more likely to argue facts than wisdom.

But generalizations of this sort are evidently unsound, as indicated by the mere fact that five of this century's most influential American statesmen were lawyers—as well as some of the least influential.

The real impulse that has driven chiefs of government everywhere to assert personal direction over foreign policy is that the world has become both so compact and so dangerous that diplomacy must always be immediately related to economic, military and political problems and that some of the most difficult decisions must be taken with greater speed than is possible through the more deliberate foreign ministries.

This encourages a requirement for summit diplomacy, relying on "hot line" communications between chancelleries and on special agents rather than ambassadors, and has tended to water down the public renown of all but the most exceptional diplomatic representatives.

While men like Gromyko and Britain's Douglas-Home are familiar to the public through long exposure, the real business of foreign policy-making today is done by executives who are also responsible for internal policy. Yet they want critically important information or wish to convey primordial messages, they tend to use personal delegates rather than the ministers supposed to do the job.

Letters

A Question

How is it that the American press and TV believe themselves fully entitled to reveal the information the government wishes to keep secret? In this view are supported in this view by a majority of the Supreme Court and at the same time the American press and TV believe that they themselves have a right to keep secrets of their own from Congress and the administration?

I was struck by the proximity in your issue of June 30th of news about the Pentagon revelations, and the case of Columbia Broadcasting Corporation which does not wish to see made public, even to Congress, the material it used in making a film called "The Selling of the Pentagon."

Why would sauce for the goose not be sauce for the gander?

Mrs. ELIZABETH YOUNG, London.

Catholic Tenets

Mr. Edward E. Fiske has a perfect right to suggest by his tone, in his article on "The Jesus People" (JET, July 5), his lack of esteem for the historical Christian Churches.

What does not appear acceptable is that when taking it upon himself to write on a religious subject he should display such ignorance of the basic tenets of the Roman Catholic Church (surely the mother of them all). He declares that Catholics "adore" the Virgin Mary, Catholics adore only God. *Latria* is the supreme homage due to God in acknowledgement of His being man's creator and last end. *Dulia* and *hyperdulia* differ from *latria* not in degree, but in kind, for their object is always a creature while that of *latria* can only be the Creator. *Dulia* is the homage paid to saints (creatures). *Hyperdulia* is the special homage rendered to Mary because, as the Mother of God, she possesses a unique holiness and dignity. But it recognizes that she is a creature, and so it differs radically from *latria* (adoration).

DESIDERIO PARREÑO, Madrid.

Pentagon Papers—An Analysis: American 'Hand' Never 'Free'

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The Pentagon Papers on how the United States went to war in Vietnam probably mark the end of an era in American foreign policy—a quarter of a century of virtually unchallenged presidential management and manipulation of the instruments of war. Yet the papers cannot be more than the beginning of a reckoning on that era and its impact, the nation's painful, disarming and still unresolved involvement in Vietnam.

...The military chiefs were in fact reluctant at the start, unimpressed by the strategic significance of Vietnam and worried throughout that they would never be allowed to expand the size and scope of the war to the point where they could achieve a clear advantage over the enemy.

...They lived with the nightmare that "appeasement" would only invite more aggression and lead directly to World War III, as the sacrifice of Czechoslovakia to Hitler at Munich led to World War II.

...They lived with the knowledge that another major war would be a nuclear war unless it were deterred with frequent demonstrations of American resolve and readiness to honor promises to friends and threats against adversaries.

...The stories now revealed make a very complicated picture of the official American version of Vietnam history, in which the Hanoi Communists alone were charged with aggression and a ruthless refusal to leave "their neighbors" alone.

...So they built on the old formula of the Kennedy years—action for action's sake, not because it would achieve anything tangible but because it might help morale in Saigon and cause Hanoi to recognize that it could never "win" the war without confronting the American power.

...The Pentagon study itself did not make any charges, and neither did the Times in its reports on the findings of the study. But many readers concluded that Mr. Johnson had lied to the country in 1964, when he denounced his Republican opponent, Sen. Barry Goldwater, R. Ariz., for advocating full-scale air attacks against North Vietnam.

...What really emerges from the Pentagon Papers, Mr. Alsop wrote approvingly, "is a picture of a desperately troubled man resisting the awful pressures to plunge deeper into the Vietnam quagmire—resisting them as instinctively as an old horse resists being led to the knackers. The President bucks, whinnies and shies away, but always in the end the reins tighten—the pressures are too much for him."

Raw Material For History

Essentially the Pentagon Papers are raw material for history—an insider's study of the decision-making processes of four administrations that struggled with Vietnam from 1945 to 1968. The papers embody 3,000 pages of often overlapping analyses and 4,000 pages of supporting documents. They were commissioned by Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, in a period of frustration with a war that critics sarcastically gave his name to.

...The study drew primarily upon Pentagon files that are still sealed and upon some of the most important presidential orders and diplomatic materials of the time under review. The analysts did not have access to the most private White House documents bearing on the moods and motives of the Presidents. And in the form obtained by The Times, the study also lacked several of the 47 volumes, among them four devoted to the diplomacy that surrounded the war.

...The views of the world and the estimate of the Communist world that led the United States to take its stand in Indochina remained virtually static for the men who managed the Vietnam war. The "domino theory" that all the other nations of Asia would topple if Indochina fell into Communist hands—moves robustly through the Pentagon Papers, unshaken over two decades even by momentous events such as the split between the Soviet Union and Communist China.

...The American objective in Vietnam, although variously defined over the years, remained equally fixed. Disengagement, no matter how artfully it might have been arranged or managed, was never seriously considered so long as a separate, pro-American and non-Communist government was not safely installed in Saigon.

...The Pentagon Papers and The Times' reports on them confirm the judging of a contemporary observer that President Johnson was reluctant and hesitant to take the final decision at every fateful turn of his plunge into large-scale war.

...The Pentagon study describes a "general consensus" among the President's advisers, two months before the 1964 election, that air attacks against North Vietnam would probably have to be launched. It reports an expectation among them that these moves would begin early in the new year. As The Times report added, the papers also showed the President "moving and being moved toward war, but reluctant and hesitant to act until the end."

...The overriding evidence in the Pentagon Papers, quite apart from the timing of decisions or the order in which they were disclosed, is that the U.S. government involved itself deeply and consciously in a war that its leaders felt they probably could not win but that they also felt they could not afford to lose.

Victory Was Not U.S. Goal

...The Pentagon Papers tell the story of the official application of the domino theory. They demonstrate a floundering and still-surviving force on the issue, those political convictions and aims.

...The Pentagon Papers also offer more than the most polished of histories. They present not only the directives, conclusions and decisions of government in a sense of prolonged crisis, but also many of the loose memos, speculations, draft proposals and contingency plans composed by influential individuals and groups inside that government.

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U.S. Pessimism Only Masked

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Papers XIII

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Losses Shape U.S. Response

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Presidential View Noted

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Deceptions Revealed

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Eurobonds

Some Dealers See More Capital Needed for Efficient Market

By William Ellington

GENEVA, July 11 (AP)—The decision last week by a major Eurobond trading house, Brussels-based Bondtrade, to stop making a market in convertible Eurobonds left the impression with some other Eurobond houses that more capital would be needed for the Eurobond market to operate efficiently.

In explaining his firm's decision, Armin J. Mattie, Bondtrade's manager, noted that for Bondtrade to continue dealing in convertibles would have required additional capital to resist erratic price movements that create "anomalous exposure" for traders.

John P. Cattie, a partner of White Weld and Co., commented that his firm might have to devote more capital for trading in convertibles. A similar view was expressed by Alfred Lutz, manager of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith Trading Services S.A.

A London View
In London, Stanley D. L. Ross, vice-president of Kidder Peabody Securities Ltd., and an executive of the Association of International Bond Dealers (AIBD) said the considerable reduction in trading volume due to currency uncertainties clearly shows that more capital is needed.

Mr. Ross said he regrets Bondtrade's withdrawal from the convertible sector. However, he said he does not believe this necessarily will affect the market significantly.

London sources said they expect Salomon Brothers, one of the largest block dealers in New York, to start operations in Europe by the end of the year.

An AP-Dow Jones tabulation of Eurodollar issues underwritten in the first six months of this year shows that Morgan & Co. International managed the largest amount, followed by Lehman Brothers Inc., N. M. Rothschild and Sons and Banque Nationale de Paris.

Of total underwriting in the period comprising \$1,288 million in volume, Morgan managed \$700 million, N. M. Rothschild \$270 million and Banque Nationale \$85 million.

Morgan does not engage in the secondary Eurobond market, an executive explained, in order to ensure the independence and neutrality of Euroclear, a settlement service for trading houses with which it is indirectly associated. However, none of the other principal underwriters of Eurodollar issues makes a large secondary market, dealers say.

In the case of deutsche mark and unit-of-account Eurobonds, the three major German banks and Kredietbank SA Luxembourg respectively dominate both the primary and secondary markets.

Since the end of June, new issue activity has remained relatively slow. At the end of the week, there were only three issues announced but unplaced.

An issue managed by Hambros

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

Table with 3 columns: Latest Week, Prior Week, 1970. Rows include Commodity Index, Total loans, Steel prod, Auto production, Daily oil prod, Freight car loadings, Elec Pwr, and Business failures.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

Table with 3 columns: 1971, Prior Month, 1970. Rows include Employed, Unemployed, Industrial production, Personal income, Consumer Price Index, Money supply, Contracts contracts, Mfrs. Inventories, Exports, and Imports.

*900 omitted figures subject to revision by source. Commodity index based on 1957-59=100 and the consumer price index based on 1967=100.

Bank Ltd. for Sanvikens Jernverk AB is reportedly selling very well. The \$15 million issue carries a 9 percent coupon, which some analysts believe represents the highest level likely to be seen over the near term.

A second issue, by Glaxo Finance Bermuda Ltd., is for 75

Investors, Awaiting Developments, Show Caution; Pressure on Nixon for Some Stimulus Is Strong

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, July 11 (NYT)—Investors in large numbers continued to huddle under a cloak of caution last week, waiting for some concrete developments in the economic or political realm to motivate a pronounced trend in the securities markets.

Since the Dow Jones industrial average reached its high point for 1971 at 350.82 on April 29, the market has meandered nervously. The current correction carried it as low as 273.10 on June 28, but it has since staged a comeback to the area just above 300.

The corporate bond market, which has fluctuated erratically all year, also seems to be in a consolidating mood at the moment, with interest rates still buffeted by conflicting views on the economic outlook.

What's ahead for both markets? Probably more of the same for a while, unless some major news development appears. There are now too many uncertainties in the picture to generate any great near-term enthusiasm—or pessimism—in either market.

Analysis believes, however, that longer-term prospects are still basically constructive: an improving economy, better profits, higher stock prices, but also increased interest rates.

Moreover, if there were evidence of real disengagement in Vietnam, that development could provide the market with the

emotional spark for a powerful upward surge.

The catalog of current uncertainties remained rather bulky, after one issue was resolved last week with the banks' lifting of the prime lending rate to 6 percent from 5 1/2 percent. It was so well anticipated that it came as no surprise and, therefore, had no great impact on the financial markets. Analysts believe it may well go higher later in the year.

There are now outstanding questions about the health of the economy, the progress being made in abating inflation, the likelihood of any significant reduction in unemployment, the

resolution of various labor negotiations, the course of United States foreign trade and the outcome of the recent peace overtures by North Vietnam. Any or all of them are important enough to keep the markets off balance.

Perhaps the greatest doubts center on the state of the economy and what should be done to brighten its prospects for the remainder of the year.

Although the Nixon administration rather firmly decided to do nothing at this time to prod business activity, the issue is hardly settled. A new look at the economic situation is certain to be taken again in the fall after the steel wage-price problems are

determined and the course of economic activity for the remainder of the year is more clearly discernible.

Pressure for some fiscal stimulus will remain strong, as will the suggestions for an income policy that utilizes the leverage of a wage-price review board and a more activist role by the White House to wage and price.

There always has been the possibility as well that some initiative will emanate from Congress to increase tax and spending areas to attack the unemployment problem.

The Administration's resistance to various suggestions for further economic stimulus were substantially summed up by Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, when he told a congressional committee: "There is a lot of coal under the boiler that hasn't burned yet."

What he was referring to, of course, was the expansive fiscal policy that has made the federal budget for the new fiscal year ahead some \$7 billion more stimulative than was planned last January and a very large monetary policy that has expanded the money supply growth as rapidly and excessively by more than 10 percent in 1971. In both these policies are expected to be reflected in increased economic activity.

On behalf of the administration, Dr. McCracken firmly rejected an income policy, conceding that the economy would grow faster if the administration's gross national product target of \$410 billion for 1971 and admitted that so far this year "inflation has

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, July 11 (NYT)—Trading on the American Stock Exchange last week declined from the week before but prices were slightly higher.

A total of 13,695,630 shares were traded during the four days compared with 14,593,570 the week before. The exchange's index, up 21 from the previous week, closed at 25.83.

During the latest period, 658 issues showed advances compared with 428 showing declines. A total of 151 issues were unchanged. New highs were reached by 92 issues while 61 hit new lows. There were 43 large blocks compared with 42 the week before.

The most active stock was Amstar Oil, 345,000 shares, which closed at 23 3/8, up 4/8; Loew's Theaters Warrants, 184,500, closing at 20 1/4, up 1/4; and Delta Corporation of America, 178,500 shares, closing at 24 1/8, up 2 5/8.

On the Over-the-Counter market, prices rose slightly in moderate trading. Taylor Wine was one of the better performers, going from 107 on Tuesday to 114-116 on Friday.

Also active on the OTC were Raychem, Trefix, Seaworld, and Tampus.

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter market... High Low Last Chg.

Table of Over-the-Counter market data with columns: High, Low, Last, Chg. Includes various stock symbols and their price movements.

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Handwritten scribbles and signatures at the bottom of the page.

Investors, in Waiting Mood, Show Caution in Trading

(Continued from Page 8) continued higher and the rise in output and employment has been less than we expected. Except for some dramatic activity in the tax-exempt market, the sector of the capital market where cities and states have made the bond market was dull last week. Without any major new developments to make the outlook for the interest rates clearer, bond investors in general held quite steady. Treasury bills slipped a few basis points and yields on some new issues were cut during the week held on a 3 percent rate. In the municipal sector, however, rates moved downward after New York City successfully sold \$367.7 million in bonds at yields ranging up to 6.5 percent. The bond buyer was declined to 6.0 percent or 5.5 percent a week earlier. While few bond traders are optimistic enough to believe that interest rates are headed significantly higher, they cannot advise investors to accept rates that are much below their current levels.

International Bonds

Table of international bonds with columns for Country, Issue, and Price. Includes sub-sections for 'Quota of Account' and 'European Currency Units'.

Insurance Stocks

Table of insurance stocks with columns for Company Name, Price, and Change. Includes companies like American International, Prudential, and Sun Life.

Domestic Bonds

Table of domestic bonds with columns for Issue, Price, and Change. Includes Treasury bills, government bonds, and corporate bonds.

Table of international bonds (continued) with columns for Country, Issue, and Price. Includes various foreign government and corporate bonds.

Table of insurance stocks (continued) with columns for Company Name, Price, and Change. Includes companies like American International, Prudential, and Sun Life.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Table of bond sales on the New York Stock Exchange with columns for Issue, Price, and Change. Includes various government and corporate bonds.

Table of insurance stocks (continued) with columns for Company Name, Price, and Change. Includes companies like American International, Prudential, and Sun Life.

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Advertisement for General Electric Technical Services Company in Spain, listing services and contact information.

Advertisement for Bank Stock Quotations, listing various bank stocks and their prices.

Advertisement for Daniel Woodhead, Inc., featuring 105,874 Common Shares and a price of \$13.50 per share.

Advertisement for Offshore Fund and Bank Investors, highlighting a group of outaged investors forming an action committee.

Advertisement for Mutual Fund Performance Survey, covering over 300 mutual funds.

Advertisement for Blunt Ellis & Simmons Incorporated, featuring 105,874 Common Shares and a price of \$13.50 per share.

After Ferrari Loses Tire

Rodriguez Killed As Auto Crashes

Quemmel gives unexpected... Rodriguez was killed in a crash during a race at the Nuremberg Municipal track.



WRECKAGE—These are the remains of the Ferrari of Pedro Rodriguez after it crashed at Nuremberg. Rodriguez later died in the hospital.

stiding slightly from its rim on the tenth lap when he slammed on the brakes before roaring into a sharp curve.

The apparently detached itself completely from the rim in the 12th lap," the spokesman added.

He said the 580-horsepower car skidded to the right, struck a guard rail and the wall of a bridge spanning the track, was catapulted across the track and immediately caught fire.

The spokesman said the driver of a Porsche 906, following Rodriguez who was leading the pack at the time of the accident, slightly grazed the burning wreckage but retained control and escaped unhurt.

Track guards immediately pulled Rodriguez out of the flaming wreckage and an ambulance sped him to the Nuremberg Municipal Hospital. The mishap occurred in the first of the two runs of the 200-mile race.

Rodriguez nearly gave up auto racing in 1962 when his brother, Ricardo, lost his life in an accident during trials for the Grand Prix of Mexico.

In grand prix racing this year, the Mexican, the No. 1 driver for BRM, was second in the Dutch Grand Prix last month and fourth in the Spanish race in May. In the world's championship standings, he was in third place.

Next weekend, he was due to lead the BRM team in the British Grand Prix. Rodriguez had lived in recent years in Paris, which he had come to regard as his home.

In 1968, he won the Le Mans 24 hours in a Ford GT 40. During that same year, he scored his first grand prix victory.

Rodriguez's racing career was something of a story book affair. His first race victory was on a 125 cc Adler motorcycle when he was only 12 and he won his first Mexican motorcycle championship when he was 14.

His first racing car was a Porsche which he got when he was 15. While still a teenager, he was driving Ferraris at Rheims in 1969 and here at Nuremberg in 1970.

In talking about the sport, he was once quoted as saying: "Motor racing is something that comes out of you. You have something—something in the blood and it comes out. Nobody can teach you how to drive. You learn it."

Rodriguez would drive anything sports cars, production cars, trucks, and even a tractor. Although essentially a driver, he knew everything about machinery and it was about this that he liked to talk most.

After today's fatal accident, the race was delayed, but later continued with Chris Craft of Britain winning it in a 7.8-liter McLaren MK1 with an average speed of 183.89 kilometers per hour.

Deron Johnson's Homer Streak Reaches 4

PHILADELPHIA, July 11 (AP).—Deron Johnson slammed home runs in his first three at-bats, giving him four in a row over Jimmy Stewart and Nolan Ryan.

Johnson, who drove in five runs, crashed his third homer in the sixth inning, triggering a seven-run uprising. Ron Stone's bases-loaded pinch double and two-run homer tied the game.

Johnson's three consecutive homers and his home run in his last appearance last night gave him four consecutive round trippers, tying a record held by fifteen others.

The first two home runs came after singles by Tim McCarver in the first and third and were hit off Carl Morton. Dan McGinn was the victim of the third Johnson smash.

Reds 7, Mets 3. Gary Nolan scattered six hits and lined a two-run single that climaxed a six-run uprising in the fifth inning and carried Cincinnati to a 7-3 victory over the New York Mets in the first game of a doubleheader.

Friday's Top Angels. In 20th, 1-0; Blue Strikes Out 17. Oakland, Calif., July 11 (AP).—Angel Maungung singled home the winning run with two out in the 20th inning, dragging the Oakland A's to a 1-0 victory over the California Angels Friday night.

With the 1 a.m. local time curfew past, the umpires had already decreed that the 20th inning would be the last of the game. The contest lasted 5 hours 5 minutes.

Almost forgotten in the battle was the brilliant pickoff duel between starters Steve Blue of Oakland and Rudy May of the Angels. Blue fanned 17 and gave seven hits in 11 innings and May gave up three hits and struck out 13 in 12 innings.

Conigliaro underwent surgery on his left eye in 1967 after he had been hit by a pitched ball. Angel manager Lefty Phillips, already plagued by the loss of outfielder Alex Johnson through suspension, said "apparently his lack of success has been bothering him. The easiest way out is to quit."

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Stargell Continues Rampage Against Braves

PITTSBURGH, July 11 (UPI).—While Stargell's two-run homer in the eighth inning, his 30th of the season and tenth against the Braves, carried the Pittsburgh Pirates to a 5-4 victory over the Braves yesterday.

Stargell's drive, off Phil Niekro, came after Vic Davallo had Atlanta, carried the Pittsburgh Pirates to a 5-4 victory over the Braves yesterday.

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Beats Lu by Stroke Trevino Adds British Title

By Fred Tupper. SOUTHPORT, England, July 11 (UPI).—A horrendous 7 on the next-to-last hole yesterday almost cost Lee Trevino the British Open that he had seemingly sewn up with a five-stroke lead halfway through the final day.

Trevino, who began the day leading by a stroke over Lou and Jacklin, had single putted on the first six greens and four birdies for a nine-hole total of 31.

Screaming encouragement to himself as his lead mounted, Trevino holed from ten feet on the first, 30 feet on the third and 16 feet on the fourth for birdies. On the sixth hole, from the blind side of a ridge, he fired a three-wood into the unknown.

"It's perfect," he said. "Go far enough." The shot carried 270 yards and landed almost far enough, a yard short of the cup. He had his fourth birdie now and at nine holes was 15 under par for the tournament.

Jacklin had faded on the first nine, Lu was ten under and no other threats were then in sight. Jacklin Charges Wild yells from over the sand dunes signified that Jacklin had started his charge, and Mr. Lu, as he became affectionately known, began to chip away at that lead. When Trevino finally teed up on the faithful 17th, with his 15-under still intact, Lu was trailing by three strokes and Jacklin by four.

Trevino hit the ball full, aiming for the left hillside and expecting his reliable fade. For once the ball went straight, burying itself deep in soft sand. "I'm not going to blow it," he said. "I tried to get a sand wedge and just hit it out of there."

The ball caught the heather on the way up and fell back in the fairway. Trevino swung again and the ball flew across the fairway into deep rough on the right. Playing four, he chipped short, 12 feet from the pin.

Down on the 18th green, Jacklin was putting from 12 feet for an eagle, unaware of the drama behind him. Jacklin missed but was now 12 under.

Lu was on a hummock beside the 17th green in two needing a chip and putt for his birdie. But the lie was poor and he cuffed it short. Trevino putted and missed, and so did Lu. A 7 for Trevino, a 5 for Lu.

The door was still ajar, but Lu's gods deserted him. His drive led Trevino to a 5-2 victory over the New York Mets.

Phil's 2, Expos 6, 2. Deron Johnson's 18th home run of the season in the eighth inning proved to be the decisive run as Philadelphia beat Montreal, 3-2, for a sweep of their doubleheader after Woody Fryman won the opener, 2-0, in a four-inning game. Johnson, who also homered in the first game, connected off Bill Stoneman to make the score 3-1 and the blast helped Rick Wise end a three-game losing streak since hurling his no-hitter on June 23.

Tigers 4, Senators 2. In the American League, Aurelio Rodriguez and Jim Northrup hit homers and Mickey Lolich pitched Detroit to a 4-2 victory over Washington for his 14th victory. Both home-runners came off-Digger Denney, who also absorbed his 18th loss.

Orioles 11, Indians 3, 3. Mike Paul, still recalled from the minors, gained his first victory of the season with ninth-inning relief help as Cleveland beat Baltimore, 3-2, and gained a split of their doubleheader. Curt Motton drilled a grand-slam home run in a six-run fifth and reliever Dave Leonhard pitched 1 1/2 innings of one-hit ball in the Orioles took the opener, 11-3.

Angels 3, A's 6. Andy Messersmith stopped Oakland on six hits for his first victory. He pitched a four-inning game, downed the A's, 3-0. The game started 12 hours after the A's had outlasted the Angels in the 5-hour 5-minute 30-inning marathon which ended early this morning.

Three Oakland pitchers struck out a total of nine batters, giving the Angels 35 strikeouts over two games for a major-league record. The Boston Red Sox held the mark by striking out 33 times in a two-game span in April, 1966.

White Sox 4, Brewers 3. Rich Reichardt drove in Jay Johnstone from second base with a single with two out in the ninth inning to give the Chicago White Sox a 4-3 victory over Milwaukee.

stopping on a bunker edge. Lu had to stand awkwardly below the ball to swing. Using the wood, he hooked and the ball struck a woman spectator. It caromed back.

As he had to, Trevino went for a birdie. A 280-yard drive down the side, a six-iron to the back of the green and a roll up to 30 inches seemed safe enough.

But Lu was not through. A great iron to the heart of the green stopped ten feet away and in this cathedral of silence Lu sank it for his 4. Trevino didn't hesitate. He putted quick, and in.

What a month he has had! He took the United States Open in a playoff, took the Canadian Open in a playoff and became a legend in his own time with his victory yesterday.

After receiving the winner's prize, \$13,300, he typically sat down and wrote a check for \$2,000 (\$4,800 for a local orphanage. "What are you going to do next?" he was asked. "I want to win the Western Open next week," he said.

Funseth Leads Milwaukee Golf After 3 Rounds

MILWAUKEE, July 11 (AP).—Rod Funseth, winner of only one tournament in a decade, racked up five birdies on the first nine holes en route to a five-under-par 68 in his capture of the third round lead yesterday in the \$125,000 Greater Milwaukee Open.

Funseth, 38, shot 30 for the first nine and has a 54-hole total of 201, a stroke ahead of two other halfway leaders, Dean Refram and Dave Elcheberger.

Two strokes off the pace with 203 in the chase for the \$35,000 top prize was defending champion Deane Beaman, who had shared in a five-man 36-hole tie for the lead but slipped to a 69 after 71-63 rounds.

Funseth's only four victory was in the 1966 Phoenix Open.

THIRD-ROUND LEADERS Rod Funseth (Milwaukee) 68-67-66-201 Dean Elcheberger (Milwaukee) 64-70-69-203 Deane Beaman (Milwaukee) 71-69-63-203 Rich Johnson (Milwaukee) 69-65-69-204 Lon Graham (Milwaukee) 67-68-69-204 Don Sikes (Milwaukee) 68-67-69-204 Bob Shaw (Milwaukee) 67-69-69-205 Ted Hayes (Milwaukee) 73-65-66-205 Earl Sorenson (Milwaukee) 67-65-69-205 Lionel Hebert (Milwaukee) 69-67-69-205

Merckx Gains 11 Sec.

ALBI, France, July 11 (AP).—Eddy Merckx of Belgium today won the 13th leg of the Tour of France bicycle race—a 163-kilometer sprint against the clock—just picked up only 11 seconds—overall leader Luis Ocaña of Spain, who finished second.

Merckx, in second place, trails by 7 minutes 23 seconds.

Miss Gould, 14, Sets Record En Route to 3 Swim Victories

SANTA CLARA, Calif., July 11 (AP).—Australian Shari Gould won her third event at the Santa Clara international swimming meet yesterday taking the 200-meter freestyle in 2 minutes 06.6 seconds, just one-tenth of a second off her world record time.

The Sydney girl, 14, had set a world record of 4:21.2 in the 400-meter freestyle Friday. She also won the 100-meter in 58.27.

Wales Court Gains Revenge, Defeats Goolagong

LONDON, July 11 (UPI).—Mrs. Margaret Court of Australia took revenge for her earlier Wimbledon defeat by downsing a not-a-quarter-century-old Brynne Goolagong.

Court, 25, won 6-3, 6-3, to gain a place in the Irish Open tennis championship.

In the men's title, beating Clark for much of the New York, 10-8, 6-3.

Court, the grand-slam champion of a year ago, had last speech that of Wimbledon final to Miss Goolagong, also from Australia.

Baroque as the Goolagong victory was not a surprise for she had won 15 doubles and produced wins in the yesterday sunshine.

Woodcombe seemed to hamper both sides of the ball.

His partner, Richard Williams, must be some kind of mad scientist. Mrs. Court said referring to her opponent.

Williams, who was in the doubles final, was once quoted as saying: "Motor racing is something that comes out of you. You have something—something in the blood and it comes out. Nobody can teach you how to drive. You learn it."

Rodriguez would drive anything sports cars, production cars, trucks, and even a tractor. Although essentially a driver, he knew everything about machinery and it was about this that he liked to talk most.

After today's fatal accident, the race was delayed, but later continued with Chris Craft of Britain winning it in a 7.8-liter McLaren MK1 with an average speed of 183.89 kilometers per hour.

Conigliaro underwent surgery on his left eye in 1967 after he had been hit by a pitched ball. Angel manager Lefty Phillips, already plagued by the loss of outfielder Alex Johnson through suspension, said "apparently his lack of success has been bothering him. The easiest way out is to quit."

Conigliaro underwent surgery on his left eye in 1967 after he had been hit by a pitched ball. Angel manager Lefty Phillips, already plagued by the loss of outfielder Alex Johnson through suspension, said "apparently his lack of success has been bothering him. The easiest way out is to quit."

Wimbledon Scoreboard

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Marcel Proust at 100

PEOPLE: L.A. Gold Rush, 1971-Style

MARCEL PROUST was, after all, a useless idler, ill half the time and a fake for a fourth of that; he was a jealous whiner and a faithless sycophant...

to confess, that he should have kept hermetically sealed, somewhat like a private letter or perhaps his writing room...

Marcel Proust, author of "A la Recherche du Temps Perdu" (Remembrance of Things Past) was born 100 years ago Saturday (July 10, 1871). He died in 1922 before the last three parts of his novel were published.

the text; otherwise we should have to believe that, when those little powdered strings are lit, a miracle of physics occurs...

more out of step with modern consciousness, not simply because its sexual revelations are tame, its social preoccupations fairly innocent and out of date...

Gary Hanekamp, a Los Angeles drapery installer, decided last May to go prospecting for gold in the middle of Los Angeles.



Hubert H. Humphrey

Hanekamp applied at City Hall for permission to prospect, and was told by Superintendent of Parks John Ward that he could dig, provided he used only hand tools...

How did the great toll come? It came, of course, in those celebrated moments when the poet rushed back open-armed, comrade forgiving, like a lover who has quarreled and wishes to make amends...

Experience was in constant danger from these contrasts—the sublime and the sordidly commercial, for example—the kind of undercutting contradiction which delighted Flaubert...

of any actual past that Proust's genius lay; his was not a novel of remembrance, as I've pointed out, but a novel of analysis and reflection...

in the scheme he finally settled on, his obsessive concerns (homosexuality, snobbery and the break-up of classes, the pleasures and anxieties of being "in society," the religion of art) were recurrent themes in an enormous Mahleresque composition...

Carry it? The French edition (Bibliothèque de la Pléiade) of the novel in the Random House is a pair comprising 2,965 pages; and each page should be sounded, each sentence thought slowly over as a mind on a walk for pleasure...

Lord Snowdon's frequent trips to America may have affected manners, hints the Associated Press. The AP, quoting "a source" who was at a Mayfair given by Gianni Versace...

posed, Humphrey grinned, admitted "I also like girls."

Before and After. Yes, with a little work they can be saved. It is the present, the immediate moment—the During—that is doomed. Before the narrator watches the actress, Bernia, play Phedra, before he sees the little church in Balbec, both are perfect (inaccessible, he says of the church, intact, ideal, endowed with universal values)...

But it was not in the recovery of any actual past that Proust's genius lay; his was not a novel of remembrance, as I've pointed out, but a novel of analysis and reflection...

Prout's style that will carry this enormous book; the style of his mind, his sight and hearing, touch and feeling, and above all, the unique character of his language and his extraordinary composition—a style where image and object, like Jack and Jill, go up and down together.

Well, we are safe from it, since it is difficult to imagine a work of art that is so completely and so utterly a work of art.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey's eating habits have exposed his political proclivities, according to Georgia Governor Jimmy Carter. Humphrey, in Titton, Ga., to preside over a Senate subcommittee hearing on rural programs, sat next to Carter at a pre-hearing lunch, during which the former Vice-President acquitted himself nobly as a trencherman...

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